Our Washington Correspo

WASSINGTON, Nov. 22, 1863. he Securion Successes against the Unionists—Defeat of Gen. Mote and Gov. Cobb by the Cabinet—Administration Leader

in the Senate, do. To-day's telegraphic despatch from Georgia struck the Cabinet like a thunder clap. They enjoyed the defeat of Bowell Cobb with a gusto, and hailed the return of the great secessionist, McDonald—the President of the Nash wille Convention—as a triumph of Davis and Marcy, to be meed as an offset to the New York elections, until it oc merred to them that all the democrats of Georgia might not be bowing their heads to King Caucus, and prefer death and party obsequies, to life, sword in hand, amid troubles among traitors. Howell Cobb honestly tried, drat to save the Union, and then the democratic party of Georgia. The administration promised to aid his efforts in regard to the party; for they placed, very justly, a high value on the Empire State of the South. Yet scarceby had Johnson been elected Governor, by about 500 ma-jority, than the word of command went forth from Wash-ington to bring Cobb's head in a banket, for the gratification of the Secretary of War. and his condition of the State Department. The head, however, does not seem to come, and Cobb, it would appear, has it in his power to The administration is determined to put down the na-

social democrats in New York, and to exterminate the Union men of the South; "for," say the spoilsmen of the Cabinet, "Dickinson and Cobb are ambitious men;" and

the administration is determined to curb the ambitions men;" and the outsiders.

The whole plan of the spoils Cabinet has been, either to strike down every man who has aspirations beyond a place under the government, or to make him accept a commission. Dickinson did not accept a commission; therefore he had to be struck down. Howell Cobb could not be got rid of by a foreign appointment; so he, too, had to be silled.

therefore he had to be struck down. Howell Cobe could not be got rid of by a foreign appointment; so he, too, had to be it lied.

As to General Casa, the plan was to kill him by contemptuous neglect. He was not consulted on any subject and it was sufficient for him to indicate a preference in any direction, even so far down as the postmaster in his own city, to be refused. Firally, when the quarret between the national democrata and free soilers ensued, the administration, with that old political huckster, Marsy, at its head ventured on trying to obtain Gen. Cass' aid against his own friends. His cars were poisoned against bickinson, and a letter addressed to nim by the President, calculated to draw from him. Some unguarded expression of benevolent sentiment, that was to be used to pamper and fatten the Van Buren faction in 'ew York.

Some time ago, while Mr. Atherton was yet alive Gen. Pierce's free soil friends were loud in their jests that Gen. Cass was "but a Senator." and Atherton, the che sen leader of the administration, "another:" yet, no sooner was Mr. Atherton in his grave, than the administration was anxious to appoint Gen. Cass Gen. Pierce's iandress, by dubbing him "administration leader in the Senate."

But the most perficious of all movements is the course parsued toward Mr. Buchanan. In the first place, his friends were taken from him and disarnsed by being invested with power and office, then himself was sent to Eagland, with the distinct under standing that he should have no opportunity afforded him of distinguishing himself; and lastly. Col. John W. Forney (?) was made the leader of the kitchen Cabinet, for the special purpose of gagging Mr. Buchanan's friends in Pennsylvania. General Pierce imagines that Forney is sesential to Mr. Buchanan's success in Pennsylvania, and for that surpose is desirous of keeping him a prisoner in Washington. To make his captivity comparatively easy, he is allowed to be moderately hard in New York and Pennsylvania, while in other respects he is employed to do th

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1853. The Health of the President-The Message-The Mormons-What Will Congress Do, de., de

A gentleman just from the White House says that the President is a little under the weather to day. The troubles in the party, the troubles in the Cabinet, the troubles of making up his message, and the reports for Congress, to say nothing of the office-morgers, have worhim exceedingly for the last six weeks. Still he maintains his equanimity, and exhibits a remarkable amount of patience and philosophy where even an orthodox Quaker would lose his temper. When provoked beyond endurance, he puts en his bat and walks two er

If you have any stock in French spoliations sell out Polk vetoed the bill of five millions indemnity, and Pierce is as strict a constructionist as Mr. Polk. The surplufunds in the treasury will be wanted for "manifes"

And I am disposed to believe that the President will be even a stricter constructionist than Mr. Polk upon river and harbor improvements; and that throwing out a sug gestion or two upon the policy of collecting tonnage du ties for the purposes of river and harbor improvement; will leave the subject to the discussion of Congres He will do enough, however, to convince both houses that

He will do enough, however, to convince both houses that the surplus money in the treasury is not for rivers and harbors; but will be required to meet the contingen: expenses of "manifest destiny."

I understand that the President has been fully posted ap with official information concerning the Mormons, of great importance—inamuch as it shows that what the Queen of Sheba reported of the glories of Solomon, may be truly said of the kingdom of Brigham Young, not one half has hereafore been told about it. My informant, however, is of the opinion that the President will co

queen of Sheba reported of the glories of Solomon may be truly said of the kingdom of Brigham Young, not one half has heretofore been told about it. My informant however, is of the opinion that the President will comothing more in this business than to call the attention of Congress to the question, whether the Mormen shall be any longer recognized and supported as a territorial organization under the protection of government, polygamy and all; or whether measures shall be taken to reduce these latter day Sainta to the level of the laws and magges of civilized society. This is a nice question; but the sooner it is settled the better.

I am assured that there will be a considerable number of the House of Representatives who do not approve the the dismissal of Bronson, but who will be diposed to hush up the affair for the sake of peace in the family; and for the same reasons it is most likely Mr. Re ifield will be quietly confirmed. The hards must compare notes and count noses before they can venture upon open war with the administration. They have not forgotten the fate of the conservatives who reselled against Old Hickorys such as Tallmadge, Rives, of Va., and that set, It will therefore take some time yet to raily an organized democratic opposition in Congress against the administration.

Look, for example, at the case of Guthrie. Not one,

tration.

Look, for example at the case of Guthrie. Not one, but every man from Kentucky, who has expressed to me his opinion in the removal of Bronson, says that all man of all parties in Kentucky condemn that act—that Guthrie is net so popular in the State are many other democratis—that the democratic papers in the State are tiching to let out upon him; but from respect to General Pierce, and from a desire to restore peace, they keep quiet.

mocrats—that the democratic papers in the State are itching to let out upon him; but from respect to General Pierce, and from a desire to restore peace, they keep quiet.

You know, too, that Hannibal's army, in the very occupation of Italy, was demoralized by the spoils, and the same may be said of a large number of the compromise or national democrats outside of New York. Take the cause of General Cass himself. How can he consistently attack the administration without first recalling his son from Rome. And so it may be said of other national democrats—"The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak."

And can any ambitious young member, looking to the chances of loss.

\*\*Grainst the Cabinet without first being perfectly sure that he can make a hole in it?

I have no doubt that General Pierce's message will be a perfectly ortacdox and thoroughly satisfactory democratic document. No doubt of it—thoroughly national and the roughly progressive, yet strict construction to the be knoone. I am quite sure that the recommendations of the message will commend themselves to a large majority of both houses. And that the reports of the several departments will show more or less of retrenchment and reform there is no reason to doubt.

Strong, it en, upon its measures, and the execution of the laws, the administration can only be attacked by the substitute of the party upon its appointments. And upon this issue, I apprehend that New York will stand pretty much alone—at least in the outset. Each member has to look after his own chances at home, and anything that might stir up a third party is his district is a ticklish venture. I have heard that the hards intend to get Mike Walsh to throw a bon-bahell into the House, the very first chance, in the form of a resolution reprobating the dismissal of Browson as an universitable interference in State rights, but Mirk Walsh, I take it will first inquire what can be done with such a resolution. He is ready to go before, in a bold more with a party the did Gloke, of the Van Buren dynast

come with such a resolution. He is ready to go nestore, in a bold more with any man, but Mike is not the man to waste his aminunition.

Biair and Rives, of the old Globe, of the Van Buren dymasty, are sure to be quite sangnine of the House printing. Their new plan of a daily ereoing paper, which shall include a full report of the debates and proceedings of both houses, is intended mainly to show what they can do with their printing materials and arrangements, which will be a practical recommendation. And they will be backed up by Benton from the start.

The Union, if there is any ght in the hards, will bring it out, if not, it will carry off the fat jobs of both houses. The question of giving the Union the printing of either houses will be a more practical text than Reddeld. But as things now appear, the hards will be too weak to make even a respectable show of resistance.

As members gather in, however, and rub their noses together in the cyster cellars, the complexion of affairs may change; but just now it is as soft as the weather, which is very soft.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Facts and Opinions at the National Capital.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

Ex-Governor Dana, of Maine, is at the Irving House.
Senators Richard Brodhead, of Pennsylvania, and Henry Dodge, of Winsconsin, are in the city. Hon. William R. Fanith, of Alabama, is at the United States Hotel. Hon. Richard H. Stanton, of Kentucky, is also at the United States Hotel. Hon. A. W. Lamb, o'Missouri, is at Brown's States Hotel. Hon. A. W. Lamb, o'Missouri, is at Brown's News House System.

State Hotel. Hon. A. W. Lamb, o'Missouri, is at Brown's
ABOLITION SYMPATHY WITH THE NEW YORK SOFTS.

(From the Sentiae! Nov. 22.]

If the national, constitutional democrate of the country
could see, as we do, the evidences of sympathy and con
gestality exhibited by the abolition papers for that party
New York known as the "softs," we doubt not that
given you'd everywhere repudiate them. Almost every
hing written in their favor—particularly if written in
the imprime and in the South—is quoted and commended by
these abolition sheets. The removal of Judge Bromson by

Secretary Guthrie is a matter of rejoicing with them. They evidently think that, whatever the Secretary may have lost, they have gained by that discreditable transaction.

This fact addresses itself with peculiar force to the democracy of the Southern States. We do not eavy that man his composure who can, unmoved, contemplate such a state of things. Why do they approve the source of the "vorth?" The answer is obvious. Because they are "bone of their bone and flesh of their desh."

the "ofth?" The answer is obvious. Because they are "bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh."

REFAIRS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From the Star, Nov. 22]

The repairs at the Bresident's house are progressing rapidly under the direction of Capt. T. J. Lee, of the Topographical Corps of the United States Army. By the language of the act making the appropriation for require and fursiture, &c., Congress provided that the movey be expended under the direction of the President, and he assigned the entire duty to Capt. Lee. From what we have seen from day to day, we are satisfied that the movey has been expended with juogment and prudence. The great item of expense has been the heating apparatus for warming the house. All who have had occasion to visit the President's house in the winter reason, are aware how in perfectly all previous arrangements for heating have succeeded. The present, we have no doubt will work admirably. It was selected by Capt. Lee, and put up by Messra. Walworth & Nason, of Boston, Mass. The decorations of the house, designed by direction of the officer in charge, including painting of ceiling, &c., are simple, and in excellent tasts. The carpets and expectly furnished by Messra. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, are substantial and serviceable. They are not so elegant and expensive, perhaps, as are to be found in many private houses of wealthy gentlemen in our large cities, but are fitting and proper, both in design and material. Much c-edit is due to Mr. Strickland, of the house of Mesers. Stewart & Co. for his promptness and unwarred efforts in advancing the work, and superintending the hanging of the tapestry. Withing has been done to the portion of the house occapied by the President for his business and reception rooms. He preferred that so far as he personally was concerned things should remain as they were. The credit of these necessary, economical, and well chosen repairs, is due, first to the liberality of Congress in making the appropriation of money, and text, to the fortunate select

of the President, in detailing so judicious and accomplished an officer as Captain Le to take charge of the work.

We hear that the secretary of the Treasury has of late devoted much time to a revision of the titles to much of the real estate long held by the government for Custom House purposes, &c. In the course of this examination, it has become manifest that the general government lost the usual exclusive jurisdiction over the Custom House at Alexandria. V., by the act of retroesesion, passed in 1846, it will be remembered. The property on which the building stands was purchased by the government in 1820, when Alexan tria formed part of the District of Columbia, which precludes a necessity for an application to the State of Virginia to est in the Culted States exclusive jurisdiction over it. Is drawing up the act of retrocessien, the title to the property itself was only secured to the general government, the jurisdiction being caded back with that of the rest of Alexandria county. The remedy is an application to the State of Virginia to pass an act again according the requisite jurisdiction to the general government, which, we understand, is now being prepared in the Treasury Pepartment.

An IMPORTANT EXTRADITION FOINT DECIDED.

We hear that in revising a recent case, the Attorney General has held that, in order to justify the President to issue his mandate at the request of any foreign govern-

We hear that in revising a recent case, the Attorney General has held that in order to justify the President to issue his mandate at the request of any foreign government, for the purpose of enabling the courts to take jurisdiction in a case of extradition, it is not requisite that there should be presented sufficient evidence to justify extradition—that being the question for courts to decide. A RULE PREVAILING IN THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT-

A RULE PREVAILING IN THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTING OFFICES.

Transfers of money to cover disbursements, under an
appropriation of which the government agent has no
funds in his hands, cannot be made at the Treasury
when there is no morey in the Treasury to the credit of
that appropriation. Nor can a credit be given to a disbursing agent in the settlement of his accounts, for disbursements under such circumstances—that is, when the
appropriation is exhausted.

appropriation is exhausted.

A CLERICAL PROMOTION AND APPOINTMENT.
Edward Wright, Eq., of New York, has been promoted
to a secone class clerkship (\$1,200 per annum) in the
office of the Commissioner of Customs vice Eran Edwards,
occeased. H lock wood of the District of Colum bia, has
been appointed to the first class clerkship vacated by the
promotion of Mr. Wright.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

A board of naval ergmers, composed of Mr. Martin,
the Engineer in Chief. and Chief Engineers Wood and
Hunt, have been ordered to assemble in Washington on
the 5th of Peeember, to examine engineers for promotion,
and candidates for admission.

THE CURRENT OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—On the 19th of November there were of Treasury warrants entered on the books of the Depart-

For Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks. 12 705 43 For the Customs. 10 092 10 For the War Department 60,541 15 For re-paying for the War Department 55,441 15 For re-paying for the War Department 3,441 35 Covered into the Treasury from Lands. 4,279 20 Covered into the Treasury from Lands. 1260 32 On the 21st of November, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department: For the redemption of stocks 11,000 54 For Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks 11,000 54 For the Customs. 21,429 91 For the Customs. 120,1899 34 For re paying for the War Department 1,131,795 27 For the Nary Department 1,131,795 27 For the Nary Department 15,271 61 For repay is the Interior Department 560 49 Covered into the Treasury Form Customs 884 00 Covered into the Treasury Form Customs 884 00	d	For the redemption of stocks	\$21.939 66
For the War Department   60,541 15		For Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks.	12,705 43
For the War Department   60,541 15	3	Fer the Customs	10.092 10
For re-paying for the War Department	4	For the War Department	60,541 15
For the interior Departmen	1	For re-paying for the War Department	55,441 15
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Covered into the Tr-asury from Customs. 1 360 32 On the 21st of November, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department:— For the redemption of stocks. \$134,339 88 For Treasury Department, exclusive of stocks. 11,000 54 For the Customs. 21,429 91 For the War Department. 1,231,859 34 For the War Department. 1,131,752 77 For the Navy Department. 17,348 0 For the Interior Department 15,271 61 For repay is the furtiror Department 560 40	4	Covered into the Treasury from Lands	4.279 20
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For the War Department		For the Customs	
For re paying for the War Department		For the War Department	1,201,869 34
For the Interior Department		For re paying for the War Department	1,131,795 27
For the Interior Department		For the Navy Department	17,345 0
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		Covered into the Treasury from Customs	884 00

A Tragedy in New Orleans.

A Tragedy in New Orleans.

LOVE AND SUICIDE—ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN ACTRESS.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, Nov. 16 ]

A most strange and eventful tagedy—having its begin ning in an illieit and violent attachment, and marked throughout by a strong shading of romance—was yester day brought to a bloody conclusion in the hitherto quiet precincts of Bourbon street. The chief hero was a Frenchman—none other than a fisry Gaul could have played out a role so bloody—and the heroine a Frenchwoman, young, fascinating, and endowed with a beauty that was at once her sole fortune and her curse. Bat as a picture so strongly marked needs no touching at our hands, we will at an a proceed to the facts which we design to relate

Yesterday, about one c'clock, the inmates of the house Yesterday, about one o'clock, the inmates of the house No 80 Hourbon street were startled by the sharp report of a pistol, and then another, followed by a fall as of heavy bodies on the floor of one of the inner rooms. Rushing into the room, the occupants of the house found a young and beautiful woman—Madame Eleanor Fouget, wife of Charles Sage—laying prostrate on the floor, purple with blood, and apparently strugging in the death agony. Near her lay the boxy of a man, whose bloody brains covered the floor, with his skull blown to piecea and quite dead. In each hand be held a pistol, with one of which he had fired at the woman, and with the other had slain bimself. It then appeared that a serzant of the house had be en present, who had seen both the attempted murder and the atter suicide.

Having made strict inquiry, we learned the following facts:—The woman was a native of France, married to Charles Sege, and the twain had lived in Cincionatt, where

had been present, who had seen both the attempted murder and the a ter suicide.

Having made strict inquiry, we learned the following facts:—The woman was a nive of France married to Charles Sege, and the twain had lived in Cincinnati, where the decessed became acqua need with them. Madame Sege had kept a cigar store in that city, on Sixth street, between Main and Walnut streets, With har extreme beauty and attractiveness she crew around her a host of customers, among them the deceased, and the profits of the little shop were soon made the means of the purchase of other property. Sage removed with his wife to Latona Springs on the Kentucky side of the Onio river, and only two or three miles from Cincinnati, where he purchased a house. Thither the deceased, whose name was J. Bettford, followed them, having become so desperately en amored of Madame, that living out of her presence was to him a thing unapportable. Here also Bettford purchased a property, and falling into bad health, was taken to the house of Sage, where he was nursed by Madame until his recovery. Her constant friendly visits to him during his sickness increased his passion, and on his convalescence he recolved to follow the pair to this city, whither Madame came to fill an engagement as as actrees in Vaudevilles, in the Orkana Theatre. They came here on Sunday, Madame and her husband took rooms at the house where the tragedy occurred. On the trin-sm Bettford had taken frequent Secanions to declare his passion for Madame, and even went so far as to propose an elopement. This proposition it would appear, he had received and failed to make known the overtures made her, fearing that from the desperate character of her admirer that some fatal volence might take place b tween him and her husband. Bettford had frequently threat-ned Madame that if she did not comply with his wishes he would take her life. Yesterlay he resolved to renew his importunities, but finding the virtue of Madame proof against his seductive solicitations, entered her room and the r

side, inflicting a frightful, and probably fatal wound With the remaining pistol the man blew out his swabrains.

The bullet, it would seem, entered the mouth of the artist, and, passing along the base of the brain, lodged in the neck. She lay speechless on the floor, but her bosom heaved with tumultuous swellings, and she mived at times as if the felt a sudden twinge of pain. Of her recovery physicians entertain not the slightest hope.

In an hour after the fatal shot was fired the self-destroyer was a corpse. The weapon he had used was a revolver, and well had it performed its allotted work.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased by Deputy Coroner Terrill, and a verdist attributing his death to a pistol shot wound, inflicted by himself, was returned. It appears that he first fired at the artise, and then discharged another barrel of the revolver in his right ear. He was born in France, but had lived several years in England.

For some time after the tragic occurrence already described took place, Mr. Sape, the artist's husband, was absent, and knew nothing of the matter. When he returned, and was informed of it, he at first became frantic, after which he fainted away, and was with difficulty restored.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

U. S. Marshal's Office.

EXTRADITION CASE.

Nov. 23.—Alexander Heilbeinn, a young man of respectable appearance was arrested by Deputy Marshal De Angell, on a warrant issued by Mr. Commissioner Nelson, under the Ashburton treaty. It appears that Mr. Heilbonn is demanded by the British government, at the request of the Governor and Company of the Bauk of Ireland, by whom he is charged with having forged the name of Charles MacIntosh & Co to a bill of exchange for £43 7s. 6d., which the priss mer got cashed in London; and then wended his way to the land of liberty, in the ship De Witt Chinton, in company with a lady. On arriving in New York they put up at the Girard House, where they were waited on by the intruding official. De Angelis brought the accenced party before the authorities, who committed him for examination.

## INTERESTING FROM THE PAR WEST.

FORT Smith. ( ark., ) Nov. 3, 1853. Arrival of General Triogs at Arkanus—Oreck Indian Diffi-culties—Prohibitory Law Against Liquor Smuggling—Ju-dicial Differences of Opinion—Arrest of Indians and Their Econo—The Jockey Club—Wild Sports of the West—Thatricals at Fort Smith-State of the River-Emigration to

On Monday last, General Twiggs and staff arrived at this now sequestered city, by stage from below, in consequence of an order from Washington, which, as your telegraph wires : eport to the New Orleans papers, was prompted by recent difficulties in the Creek nation. This was an event creating some surprise and a sensation distinctly felt in all parts of the town, more particularly as but few knew of and fewer had learned anything definite concerning the said "difficulties."

The law in relation to intercourse with the Indian tribes authorizes all agents, sub-agents, military officers, etc., to spill any spirituous liquors found unlawfully introduced into that country, and also libels the goods, packages, and peltries of "any white person or Indian" found with such spirits in possession. Besides it subjects to fire and imprisonment any "person" found guilty of un-lawfully introducing the same. This act is also a viola-tion of the Creek laws, but our courts have not as yet recognized Indian courts as having authority to bar an actien in them.

Upon the question whether under this act an Indian may be considered a "person" liable to fine and imprison ment, various opinions are hell.

ment, various opinions are held.

The judge of the District Court (Ringo) and the superintendant of Indian affairs, (Drew) however, hold the affirmative, and some few months ago, some five or seven Creeks, who had been punished by the Creeks' laws, were arrested under with an indictiments found for the same offence by the grand jury at its last (May) term, and were soon after rescued from the hands of the deputy marshal by some of their tribs. The marshal himself (Hays) has but lately returned from a trip to that nation, where he was unable to find the parties, but he received assurances that they would be forthcoming at the next court.

The U.S Commissioner at this place, (Hinckley.) and offers are willing to believe that as the act was intended to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes, and as the word Indian is used in the act, the term person, although once restricted by the adjective "white" was not intended when used without any restriction to comoreh-and indians. Doublies, the matter will claim the attention of the Indian Department, and Cong-ess will be express its sentiments—let us hope a little more precisely—on this subject.

We have had a very respectable fall mesting of the Jockey Club at this place, and many good races have been run, the best time was made by a bay filly by Jim Bell, brought out here from Alabama by Mr. Gavrott, Creek Agent, and sold by him to a gentleman of the Creek nation. The veteran Tunsell is here, and still contamplates a race or two. In a match made by him against the favorite mare Molly Rogers, the owner of the mare has paid the forfeit of \$100.

The drama has made its appearance here under the patropage of an amateur company, numbering several gentlemen, formerly of the army, where they engaged in Thespian exe clees for diversion merely. Having seen all their performances at this place, I cannot say that any future Forrest is here in embryo.

Our river is so low that boats cannot reach Little Rock. Notwithstanding, we are enter ained by a few agents for Cincinnati a The judge of the District Court (Ringo) and the super-

ever, and for the past week some ten or more wagons have passed through daily. But few of the emigrants have many slaves, indeed, the larger portion of the emi-gration is frem illinois.

Our Missouri Correspondence.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 17, 1853.

Arrival of a Distinguished Party et St. Louis-Military Movements—Supplies to Governor Stevens—Travel of Gover nor Stevens and his Men—Meeting with the Indians—Remarkable Mountains - An Indian Feast-Prospect of a Rail-road Station, and Duties of the Officers.

We have had an arrival from the Upper Missouri. The party consisted of Lieut Saxton, of the United States Army, with a detachment of soldiers; Alexander Culbertson, Esq., an old trader amongst the Blackfeet Indians, and Mr. John C. Tevis, of this city, who went up the river for his healt belieut. Saxton was ordered from the Pacific coast with provisions and supplies to relieve Governor Stevens and party. He deposited them at several points, the last being at St. Mary's, west of the mountains, about two being it St. Mary's, west of the mountains, about two hundred miles from the great falls of the Missouri, and in the territory of the Flathes Is, where Father De Schmit, formerly founded a Jesuit Missionary establishment. The Lieutenant proceeds on to Washington with despatches

from Governor Stevens.

In former letters I have given an account of the journey of the Governor and party, as far as Fort Union We will now follow his footsteps onward. A few days after his arrival at Fort Union, at the mouth

of the Yell autone, a portion of the presents for the Indians were distributed to Assinabonis, a warlike and numerons tribe, occupying the country northward of the fort into the British territories, and east of the Blackfeet. They were much pleased, of course, and evinced a disposition for once to receive and act upon good advice. Mr Culbertson had very recently prevailed upon them to patch up a piece with the Piegars, a band of the Black feet, and this peace was farther comen ed by the Governor. Mr. Culberteon thinks that if the induence now acquired is judiciously exercised, other tribes and bands may be induced to come to an understanding.

I have before said that the Governor arrived at Fort.

quired is judiciously exercised, other tribes and bands may be induced to come to an understanding.

I have before said that the Governor arrived at Fort Union on the 1st of August. He remained there ten days to repose his men and recruit his animals. On the 11th he departed for Fort Benten. Mr. Culbertson, Mr. Tevis and others, accompanied him. Measured by an odometer, the distance between the forts is three hundred and seventy-five miles. They met several parties of Indiass. With one of these they were near having a brush but escaped by the prudent and prompt interference of Mr. Culbertson. One hundred and teventy-five miles from Fort Union the party reached Milk creek, a steam scarcely known to our maps, and followed it for about one hundred and eighty miles in a direction nearly due west.

Pressing up to the banks of Milk creek, they found two very remarkable mountains, one called by the traders Little Rocky and the other the Sear's Paw. The first is evidently volcanic and of more recent formation. Crossing from the north to the south bank, they proceeded still due west to Fort Senton, which they reached on the 1st of September. The journey was delightful, the scenery being grand and beautiful and the game very abuncant. So far the reports are very favorable as to the adaptation of the country to railroad, there is no difficulty to be encountered. I apprehend it will be found that there are fine passes in several places through all these ranges. Licut Saxton reports the pass which he came through to be two thousand feet lower than the south pass as found by barometrical observations.

A day or two after their arrival they were feasted by the Gros Ventree or Minnatarees of the praities, at their village. Fiftees hundred of them were present, and they were delighted with the presents presented to them. During their stay at this place, having ascertained that a war party of Blackfeet was passing near, upon a foray into the Suake country, they were intercepted and prevailed upon to return. The Governor's speech

Total ......35 Total .....

STRIKE AMONG THE OMNIBUS DRIVERS IN CINCINNATI—APPEARANCES OF A DISTURBANCE.—The drivers of the
line of omnibuses running between Pendiaton and the
city have struck for an increase of wages. This the proprietors refused to pay, and employed new drivers, who
mounted the boxes for the first time on Saturday. The
discharged drivers were enraged at the employment of
new men, and attacked them, and pulling them from their
each, prevented all but three omnibuses from coming of
the city, and the drivers of these were afraid to return
lest some violence should be inflicted upon them. A deachment of policemen was sent up to quell the disturbance. On arriving at Pendleton they found everything
quiet, though as the discharged drivers and their friends
were partually under the influence of liquor, it is feared
that the difficulty is not yet ended. Yesterday the omnibuses were not running, there being no drivers.—Cincin
not Gazette, Nov. 21.

REV. THOMAS WARING .- Our readers will remem-REV. THOMAS WARING.—Our readers will remember that this gentleman disappeared very mesteriously in December, 1888, and, as was alleged and very generally credited at the time, was mardered near Elizabethown. Some time prior to the death of Mr. Waring an insurance was effected on his life in the New York Nautilus Mutual Insurance Company, in favor of his wife, for \$5,000. Suit was brought by Mrs. Waring on the policy, in the Jaferson Circuit Court, to recover the sum insured. The brial began on Wednesday morning, and the case was submitted to the jury about haif-past 11 o'clock on Friday morning, who, in about ten minutes brought in a verdict for the sum claimed, with interest from the time of filing the petition.—Louisville Journal, Nov. 19,

PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS ON RAILROAD TRACES.—
Vincent Gray, who some weeks since placed obstructions on the Indianapolis and Beliefontains Railroad track, has been convicted and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the pentientlary. Brooks, who placed an obstruction on the C. and F. Railroad, Ohio, by which the engineer was killed and others seriously injured, has been sent to the Columbus penitentiary for life—a more adequate punsh ment.

From the New Orleans Picayune. Nov. 18 |
There are two subjects of some interests "the which the Mexican papers have been occupying they selves since we received our last files. One of them "el' ales to difficulties which arose at Acapuloo between the Mexican authorities and American citizens, and the other to reported projects for the invasion of Soura. We have already had so oze notice of both in our California, papers, but both seem to have been of more consequence than what we have yet seen would have led us to suppose.

With regard to the affair at acapuloo, the steamships of the San Francisco and Panama lines putting in there were not afforded the facilities for cooling and procuring provisions and water, which were guaracted to them by existing treaties; and as we have already annonaed, they therefore resolved to stop calling at that port. The feeling this versates was subsequently heightscade by a report reaching. San Francisco, stating that the American schoozer B. I. Alien had been seized there without the slightnest provocation, detained by customs' authorities of the port, and her captajo and crew imprisoned in the fort. On the 16th of September, the account ran, during the night, these prisoners revolved against the sentines and the officers, overcame the sentines of the principal current of the American prisoners, who for the most part had taken no share in the vevolt, find on them, killing hree of them, and wounding many others. During the conflict, an American prisoners, who for the most part had taken no share in the view of the same of the winfield Scott. The American Consul was also said to have entrusted to Capt. River, of the treats of the winfield Scott. The American Consul was also said to have entrusted to Capt. River, of the treats of the consuler of the prisoners. As a reward for this service, the Alcade gave him his liberty on the sailing of the Winfield Scott. The American Consul was also said to have entrusted to Capt. River, of the prisoners of the first part of the prisoners of th

the town was threatened.

The Diaro Chicial, referring to all the foregoing reports, says:

"They are incorrect in every respect, as well in what relates to the treatment which United States versels receive in our ports, as in what concerns the affair of the schooler L B. Allen. This vessel having committed some infractions of our laws, her captain and crew were arrest ed, to await the result of the proceedings to which those infractions had given rise, all being done conformably to the laws and utages of our country. But his Excellency, Br. Gadsden, the United States Minister, having solicited his Excellency the President to interpose his authority and permit the vessel to continue her voyage to Acapulco his knoellency was pleased to consent, as he was invested with power to do, and as a proof of the desire by which he is actuated to maintain and to render yet closer the good relations which exist between the two countries. His Excellency, moved by these sentiments, and in coast-deration of the advantages which he Pacific line of steamers conferred on the port of Acapulco in particular, and on all the republics of America, in facilitating communication, and in order to respond to the representations which had been made in favor of the said line, Br. t by Mr. Conklin, and subsequently by Mr. Gadsden, reduced the dute on coal vessels from trelve rials per ton to four rials; thus conciliating the interests of the line with those of the public treasury.

"In view of these facts, people may judge whether the administration is or is not using its efforts to afford facilities and to give its protection to the vessels in question. "Lastly, the government has received no news, either of other circumstances which have been reported, or of the arrival of the frigate of war St. Lawrence. The whole story, consequently, must be considered incerrent."

The only further notice of this affatr is given in the Stylo Alla, of the 7th inst. in an article referring to the foreign relations of Mexico, in which the following passage

foreign relations of Mexico, in which the following passage occurs:—

"It was also reported in the most valgar manner that the frigate of war St. Lawrence had gone to the port of Anapulco in an attitude of hostility, in consequence of intreatment which American vessels received there, and especially in consequence of the captain and crew of the schoner I. B. Allen having been detained. Such suppositions as this, begotten wither by the levity of the valgar or by refined malice, have been exposed in all their falsity by the truth and facts. These were nothing but the detention of the 1. B. Allen, and proceedings against herew for infractions of our laws; but the extension of indulgence to them and the setting of them at liberty by his Excellency the President, at the solicitation of his Excellency the American Minister."

With respect to the rumored contemplated invasion of Sortera the Liario Official, of the 20th uit, has an article

With respect to the rumored contemplated invasion of Socrax the third official, of the 20th uit, has an article of some length referring to various reports, which, however, it trats as a without foundation; and it concludes its observations by saying that the circumstances on which it had been dwelling proved it so, but that, neverposible contingencies. The Trut of Union, or the 2 min, possible contingencies. The Trut of Union, or the 2 min, says that the official journal of Somora publishes a note from the Minister of War, signed by General Fornel, and authorising the government of the department of Somora to organize a troop of cavalry five humined strong, ostensibly for the purpose of making war on the Indians; to arm all the men of the department of for service, to buy arms from abroad, and to engage foreigners wo might be willing to take part in the war against the Indians. What connection there may be between such preparations and of the control of the control

differences; and the Diario Oficial of the 7th inst announces that all thir had been done, to the great gratific attent of all parties.

Trouble in the Virginia University.

[From the Richmond Bulletin Nev. 21.]

We have tearned that several University students were imprisoned in Charlotteaville jail on the 17th inst. While present at Wyman's exhibit on, they made rather more noise than was agreeable, when ten or afteen policemen rusbed is upen them, and a conflict ensuel, in which both policemen and students were injured. The policemen finally succeeded in securing two of the students and confining them in jail.

It is stated that one of the policemen held one of the students while another struck him, knocking him out of his seness; and a or mmittee of students were appointed by those who witnessed the affair to arouse the students to average themselves. The students receded no committee for the purpose. Nearly three hundred assembled and threatened to tear down the county jail—and some wished to burn the town.

Prof Harrison, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in appeasing them long enough to jisten to a proposition from him to the effect that the students should appoint himself, with five or six students, as a committee te meet the town authorities. On his return he informed them that the jail was guarded by a body of one hundred and sixty rifemea. At the mention of this, their indignation was aroused anew, and they clamored out, "To Charlottesville—march upon them!" and their shouts, as is stated by an eye-witness, might have been heard for a mile.

The committee, however, reasoned them into desisting

stated by an eye-witness, might have been heard for a mile.

The committee, however, reasoned them into desisting from any attempt to rescue their mates until they were better prepered, and on the morning of the 19th they met at the rotunds of the lawn, in great numbers. There they resolved, in stead of going down in a body, to appoint a committee to see that justice was done their companions—yet their feelings are, it is said, not of the most pacific character, and blood may yet be shed. We earnestly hope, for the sake of the University as well as of the students themselves, that the afair will not come to this—and we are assured that the faculty will use every exertion to prevent such a result.

Theatrical and Musical.

Bowest Theatrical and Musical.

Bowest Theatrical and Musical.

Bowest Theatrical are two performances ansounced for this day. In the afternoon the "Forty Thieves," and the dramatic spectacle of "Mazeppa," and in the evening the tragedy of "Jane Shore," with Mrs. Hamblin, Mr. Eddy, and Mr. J. R. Scott in the principal characters. The national drama of "Putnam" will conclude the amusements.

Broanway Theatric—The "Lady of Lyone" is the piece selected for this evening. The principal characters will be sustained by Miss Dean, Mrs. Vernon, and Messir. Conway, Lanergan, and Whiting. The new farce, written by Charles Matthews called "Little Toddlehins" will terminate the amusements of the evening.

Buston's Theatric—The new comedy, in five acts, written by Dion Bourcicault, entitled "The Fox Hunt," will be produced this evening for the second time, with Burton, Jerdan, Fisher, Johnston, Miss Rebertson, Miss Raymond, and Mrs. Hughes in the leading characters. The buriesque called "Shylock" will close the amusements.

National Theatric—There are three performances announced for this (Thanksgiving) day by manager Purdy. One in the morning, at haif past nine; another at two clock, and in the evening at half past reven. The drama of "Unele Tom's Cabin" is the attractive feature.

Wallack's Theatric—The comedy of "Money" is an nounced as the commencing feature of this evening, with

WALLACK'S THEATRE —The comedy of 'Money' is an nounced as the commencing feature of this evening, with Messrs Lester. Dyott, Walcott, Miss Laura Kesne, and other artists of dramatic celebrity, in the cast. All will terminate with the farce of the 'Review."

Amendan Museum.—Mr. Conway's version of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is announced as the particular feature at this establishment. There will be three performances— one in the morning at ten o'clock, one in the afternoon at a quarter before two, and in the evening at seven o'clock.

a quarter before two, and in the evening at seven o'clock.

FRANCON'S—A reat variety of an using entertainmet ts are sincunced for this day. There will be three performances—one in the amorning, another in the sternoon, and one in the evening.

New York Amphitheatra—A very good selection of equestrian performances are announced for the morning, afternoon and evening. Madame Franconi and Mons. Chisrini will appear.

Chisrini will appear.

Broadway Menagerie.—A fine collection of living wild animals are exhibited daily at this establishment. Herr Diesbach will exter the dens of lions, tigers, and leopards. The Siamese Twins are also exhibited. Chessy's Minstress — The concerts given by this old and favorite company, are, as usual, attended by large and respectable audiences. The amusements consist of negro melodies, concert à la Julien, burlesque Shakers, and Chinese Acrobats.

Chinese Acrobats.

Wosd's Minniers are drawing well. The entertainments which are given seem to afford great pleasure to the visiters. They consist of melodies and choruses, instrumental performances, and dancing.

Buckley's Minstress are well patronised every night, and the singing and instrumental performances are much admired. The burlesque of "Norma" is capital in its way.

Signor Billy.—This popular ventriloquist announces four performances for this day. His entertainments afford great pleasure to his patrons.

PREHAM'S EVEN MILE MINEROR continues to be exhibited at Academy Hall, Broadway.

PRHAM'S EVEN MILE MIRROR continues to be exhibited at Academy Hall, Broadway.

JOSES' PANTINGOES OF CALIFORNIA is exhibited every evening at Hope Chapel, Broadway.

The World in Miniature is being exhibited at the corner of Broadway and White street, every day.

Miss Davendor.—This distinguished tragic actiess has arrived at the Irving house, after a very brilliant engagement in Boston, and will appear at the Broadway theatre on Monday evening next.

General of the Italian Opera in New Obleans.—There was a full house at the Orleans theatre last evening, says the Picognae of the 16th inst., upon the occasion of insurgurating the new season of the French opera in our city. A goodly proportion of the fashion and beauty of New Orleans was present, and the coup d'all of the newly and bandomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated salle struck every one with admiration The Orleans is now one of the most beautiful theatres in the country.

The opera was the never-wearying "Barber of Seville," or mossed by Resini in one of the bapplest moods of that mest genial of masters. Its performance, taken as a whole, was satisfactory, and won constant and well deserved applause throughout. It introduced to us several in warista, each of whom made a favera ble impression.

The Rosins was Mademoiselle Martial, a meszo soprano of no great power of compass, but who gives promise of filling many vaudeville and petit comedy parts access the second of the served applause throughout and petit opmedy parts access the second of the served promise of filling many vaudeville and petit opmedy parts access the second of the served applause throughout and petit opmedy parts access the second of the served applause throughout a petit opmedy parts access the second of the served applause throughout a petit opmedy parts access the second of the served applause throughout a petit opmedy parts access the second of the served applause throughout a petit opmedy parts acces the second of the served applause throughout a petit opmedy parts access the

The Rosina was Mademoisselle Martial, a meszo soprano of no great power of compass, but who gives promise of filing many vaudeville and petit comedy parts accestably. The part she made her debut in was a little beyond her powers to do full justice to; but she was well received, and is destined, we think, to become a favorite. M. Holtzem was the Almaviva. He is a young man of good appearance and graceful manners. His voice is

M. Holizem was the Almaviva. He is a young man of good appearance and graceful manners. His voice is lacking in power, but is of a sweet and sympathetic quality. He is the second tenor of the troupe. His performance of the role in which he made his dobut was respectable, but not effective. But he is a good actor, and will make his mark in parts less pretentious than that of the Count Almaviva.

Count Almaviva.

M. Montelar was the Bartolo. He has a bass voice of good quality, but somewhat worn, ws judge. He concerted himse f with stoging the music of bis part artistically, without entering much into the action of it. This was especially a fault in the scene where Basil is describing to him the fatal effects of calumny.

M. Bechers, as Basilio, had but one thing by which to signalize himself—the great calumny scene—to which he

signalize himself—the great calumny scene—to which he did full justice. He has a fine bass organ, and he displayed his powers to admiration as the wily Basil. His make up was inimitable.

played his powers to admiration as the why Basil. His make-up was inimitable.

But the great hit of the evening was the Figaro of Lacroix who, to the advantage of a fine figure, a taking manner, an expressive face, the most agreeable action, adds that most important of a l qualities, a fine and well cultured voice. It is a baritone of singular compass and richners, and is just the voice for Figaro. On his first appearance he make a decided impression, and this he felt sensibly, and showed that he did so, throughout. He felt sensibly and showed that he did so, throughout hat did not for a moment flag, and at the fall of the curtain he was a unanimquely deciared favorite

Coroners' Inquests.

Coroners' Inquests.

Death By Diskase of the Heart.—Coroner Wilhelm yes ter ay held an inquest on the body of a young man named Henry Andrews, lately in the employ of Mr. Platt, in the oyster sakon under Wallack's theatre, who, while in conversation with the barkeeper, suddeny fell to the floor, and expired before the attendance of a physician could be procured. At the ir quest, Dr. Sweeny testified that he had attended the decased on serveral occasions, he having symptom: of disease of the heart. George Pary, the barkeeper, testified that the decased, just before he fell, appeared very cheerful and well, and had invited the witness to accompany him to a ball on that same evening. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death caused by disease of the heart." The deceased was twenty one years of age, and a native of this city.

Dien in a Person Cell.—A man named John O'Keefe, of intemperate habits, was placed in one of the cells at the First ward police station house, and in the morning he was found ceal. He was drunk when brought: in by the policeman from 1 attery piace. The deceased was a mative of Ireland, forty years of age, and revided at No. 31 Washington street. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death caused by longation of the lungs, produced by intemperate."

Sudden Death my Fishase of the Heart.—Yesterday a

SUDDEN DEATH BY LISEASE OF THE HEART.—Yesterday a Sudden Drath by Tisease of the Heart.—Yesterday a young man named Jeremiah Mahoney, by trade a brass finisher, re-iding at the corner of Spring and Mulberry streets, while on his way, as a member of a target excursion called the Holmes Guards, fell down suddenly in the street, at the corner of Carnal and Mercer, and expired immediately. Coroner Hilton held an inquest on the body; and on the post mortem examination, it was shown conclusively that the deceased came to his death by enlargement of the heart. The jury rendered a verdict to that effect. Deceased was a native of New York, and twenty-three years of age

Another Brath Causen by the Shill Explosion.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hopital on the body of John McGore, who died yesterday from scales received at the explosion of a still in the distillery of N. A. Childs, corner of Thirty ninth street and Testh avenue. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of New York, and thirty-seven years of age.

death. Deceased was a native of New York, and thirty-seven years of age.

MMANCHOY AND FATAL CASUALTY.—On Tuesday aftermoon a poor Irishman, formerly a resident of New Rechelle, but lately without a heme, went into an eating house in Washington street, near Jay, in company with his wife, and called for refreshments. He had been eating but a few moments when their repast was interrupted by his getting choked by a piece of corned beef. Applyician was immediately sent for, but before he arrived the unfortunate man was a corpse. The body was placed upon a cart, and taken in front of the Coroner's fifice, but the hour being too late for an inquest, the odd had to be taken to the Bellevue dead house. His sillicted wife follewed the remains, and the sight was truly serrowful. This couple, though almost entirely descripted, had in prospect a better livelihood, when this affliction same. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day. The name of the deceased was Wm. McGuire.

Williamsburg City Intelligence.

First — A house in Frost street, near Union aves
to h fire about balf past three o'clock yesterday morn
and, together with a great portion of its contents,
consumed—loss about \$800 no insurance. It was on
and occupied by hrs. Mathews, a widow lady.

The Just and Equal Rights of Won The "woman's rights" movement is a practice demanding prempt and efficient action for the reoppressive wrongs; and as the conventions held for all years past, in different States, have answered end of arousing earnest public attention, the tincome for calling upon the people to reform the evil which women suffer, by their representatives in litive assemblies.

tive as willies.

The wise and humane of all classes in society, he nuch they may differ upon speculative points as man's nature and function, agree that there are abuses of women, tolerated by custom and authoritaw, which are condemned alike by the genius of can institution; and the spirit of the Christian of Conscience and common sense, then, unite to atteir immediate recreas. Thousands of the best memerically and the spirit of the Christian of Conscience and communities are asking such quast these:—

1. Why should not woman's work be paid for acc to the quality of the work done, and not the sex worker?

2. How shall we open for woman's energies new sof well remunerated industry?

3. Why should not wices, equally with husbands, titled to their own expings?

4. Why should not wices, equally with widow come by law the legal guardians, as they ce are by nature the natural guardians, of the children?

5. On what just ground do the laws make tinction between men and women, in regard ownership of property, inheritance, and the admition of estates?

6. Why should women, any more than men, by without representation?

7. Why may not women claim to be tried by a jatheir peers, with exactly the same right as men olbe and actually are?

8. If women need the protection of the laws, as subject to the penalties of the laws equally with why should they not have an equal influence in the laws, and appointing legislatures, the judicial executive?

And finally, if governments—according to our in Declaration of Independence—"derive their just from the commonwealth to assemble in conventing the existing wrongs of women, in the Snew York. before the Legislature at its next sensithe undersigned do urgently request the men a men of the commonwealth to assemble in conventing the existing wrongs of women, in the Snew York. Before the Legislature at its next sensithe undersigned do urgently request the men a men of the commonwealth to assemble in conventing the existing wrongs of women, in the Snew York. Before the Legislature at its n

Joshua R. Giddings, ot Ohio, will speak in Roch the evening of Tuesday, the 29th inst.

Editors friendly please publish this call.

Supreme Court—Special Term Decisions by Hon. Judge Mitchell.

Nov. 23.—Thompson, dc. Reculors of John A James Moran and others — John Moran made his gave the income of his real estate in this city to for life, and after her decease to his brother. life, except one fifth, which he gave to his nie rine Kinney; and after the ceease of his brother. life, except one fifth, which he gave to his nie rine Kinney; and after the ceease of his brother life, except one fifth, which he gave to his nie rine Kinney; and after the ceease of his brother his control of the children of my brother James and the craid sister, to be sold within three years after death, and the proceeds thereof to be equal between them." The widow died after the tests James died, leaving five children. The nices, penter, died before the testator, leaving seven to the devise or bequest to her lapsed. She children and the children of James, being all at the testator leaving no naturalized heirs, an passed in 1852 authorizing the executors to seestate, and to divide the net proceeds equally be children of James Moran and of Mary Carpent manner as they would have been entitled under had both survived and been citizens of the Uni Although the act directs the division to be mad it limits that direction to the proportions intent will. The question then arises, how did the will make the division? The children of the nice —not in equal parts, but to James i and the nice—not in equal parts, but to James i and the nice —not in equal parts, but to James i and the nice —not in equal parts, but to James i and the nice one fifth. It is not likely, unless ter clearly so expressed it, that he would have it the in quality on the death of James to give to alone as much as he gave to all the children of geher. The grant is to the children of geher. The grant is to the children of geher. The grants be read and the United States, in support o

law.
The revised statutes allows these pro-

tion against any company, when judgment he tained and returned unsatisfied. Here his Morgan vs. the New York and Albany railroad 10 page, \$50. It was objected that an execut returned, that had been issued in another or section of the statute is satisfied if one excessed and returned unsatisfied. That is the fit there was any reason to believe that this was commenced in bad faith, and that the could be levied on the other execution, the creuse to appoint a receiver in this action; dence shows that nothing can be collected on the which is still out, and that an injunction was prevent its being collected from the property had been levied. The real point of the con whether the injunction already granted sho timed on the \$20,000. That money was ra following way:—Various stockholders of the one follar per share on the stock held by the suance of an act of the Legislature passed. 1833, provided that \$40,000 shares are con by the sharehol ers. At some subsequent the paper does not show), Thomas Green & P. to resund to the sub cribera? the amount pain case the whole sum of \$40,000 shall not cording to the terms of said subscription, ment would indicate "that the amount papaid before it was signed. The Judge concile that the motion for injunction and receiv granted, with \$10 costs, to abide the event.

Jones to Buller and Buller.—The action is pose of setting aside a conveyance made at the humban to his wife by a third party. The among other things alleges that the husban indebted at the time of the conveyance to scan, whose names, and the amount of their plaintiff is ignorant of. The defendant asks it is allegation, or that it be made more consiste. The allegation may be very materiand; it is not therefore, to be struck out or immaterial, it is all important that it be stam when the supposed by action, (Code, see, 28; tions which are put in a complaint merely dence from the opposite party may be strick are redundant, as the pleading is to content mere evicence of facts. If, in this case, the individual party and the sup tors of he delendant at the time of tase the plaintiff does not consent to this, the that he amend the allegation by specifyir the creditors. The defendant must also in making the application, pay ten della: pre-ng the notion. The time to answer ten days from the amendment of the consent to be given by the plaintiff.

The Perham Gift Enter TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YOR.

By your journal of the 17th i see I we tropolitan Hall, the evening previous, one to receive in trust or for distribution cel 1 how nothing of the matter in anywise probably be absent from New York for will oblige me by stating in your paper cline the trust and the honor.

NATHAN C. ELY, Seven